Evening Telegraph

at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Gents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per dnnum: One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later them 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPE MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERAS. 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Pennsylvania-Her Duty to the Union." OUR Democratic morning contemporary, which may be considered as the exponent of the views of the Democracy of Eastern Pennsylvania, has a leading article this morning on the duty which the Keystone State owes to the Union. In expressing its views we find several illogical conclusions, which may alter the duty when attention is called to their utter fallacy. Our neighbor says:-"Apart from all political motives, all her material interests point in favor of conservative action from the citizens of this Commonwealth." Abandoning, therefore, the old line of argument in favor of principle, we are urged on the ground of pecuniary expediency to support the Democratic ticket:- "A large proportion of our trade and commerce has been with that section of the Union now excluded from political companionship with the rest of the nation. We have found a ready and remunerative market for all our surplus products in the Southern part of the country. New England is our rival, not our customer. New York takes from our income instead of adding to it. But the South, being essentially an agricultural and planting region, and her people being devoted to these and kindred pursuits, needs such articles as are manufactured and projuced in this State, and thus becomes a constant purchaser. Our merchants miss the trade which used to flow in upon them from that section; therefore Pennsylvania is interested in an early and fair settlement of this question of the restoration of all the States to full equality in the Federal Union."

In other words, we have offended the haughty South by our loyalty, and the only way of conciliating her will be to throw the influence of our great State on her side, and seek to gain her trade by giving her political power. We are to undo what we have done through principle, in order that our pockets may be filled with Southern gold. Such an argument would be a cowerful one with the merchants of Leeds and Manchester; but Pennsylvania has stood too firm, has maintained an attitude too undaunted, to bow down before any opponent of the nation in order that her people may be aggrandized. But we have thus far supposed that the statements of our contemporary are correct, and that if the Democracy succeeds, then we will have plenty and a renewed Southern trade. In truth, however, we greatly doubt whether such will be the result. Let us suppose that Mr. HIESTER CLY-MRB should be elected Governor, and a bait thus be thrown out to conciliate the reconstructed. would the loss of self-respect, and of a protective tariff, be compensated for by the Southern trade? We have said the loss of a protective tariff, and we have said it advisedly.

The Pennsylvania Democracy, with that cunping which often serves the place of wisdom, has sought to avoid the direct issue in favor of or in opposition to a tariff. In its platforms no mention is made of this most important question of all our political doctrines, and in Congress the members from our State have time and again dodged a vote, and in the Senate, only a few days since, allowed it to go over until next December by default. We must, therefore, take it for granted that the Democracy, as a party, is opposed to the protective tariff. The example of the great body of the Democratic representatives proves that beyond all doubt. Every Democrat, with the exception of seven Pennsylvania members, voted in favor of no tariff whatever, And Senator Buckalew was confidently counted upon as its enemy, although he avoided committing himself so far as to vote on the measure. We have cause, therefore, to believe that if the Democracy should succeed, the vast influence of our Commonwealth would be given on the side of free trade and British manufactures.

If, therefore, we lose a tariff, will the trade grained by the South's renewed favor be a just compensation? We answer emphatically it will not. The Southern ports are open to all the world, and the removal of a tariff would enable British merchants to so stock the Southern market, that, so far as all cotton goods are concerned, we would be underbid beyond ail hope of competition. But whether the cotton goods be underpid from us or not is a matter of comparatively small consequence to our State. The trade we would gain in this branch would be but a small per centage of the industries of our Commonwealth. It is in the coal and iron interest that we excell. Would the favor or disfavor of the South add to the amount of iron taken one ton, or deduct from it one bar? We think not. If the South wants iron to renew its rolling stock, and for any of the thousand other uses to which it is daily put, it will have to come to us, whether it be in a good humor or bad. It must come. We have the supply, they feel the demand, and they will have to buy.

We therefore cannot see how the accession of the Democrats will do our State any good in a pecuniary point of view, and we do see that, judging our State Democrats by the company they keep, that we will endanger our whole system of industry by entrusting its nominees with political power. When we find a man decline to commit himself, but all his bosom companions hold very decided opinions, and freely express them, it is not an unjust judgment if we hold him responsible for their views. We must hold, therefore, that the "duty of Pennsylvania" does not demand the election of Mr. HIESTER CLYMBB.

Our neighbor goes on to speak of the August Convention, and states that the members can hold what views they please on "comparatively minor matters, such as tariff, the currency, and other questions affecting the details of government," These, then, are minor matters! What possible question can exceed in importance the one on which hangs the whole continuance of our

national industry, or the one on which the national oredit depends? These are details. The only major "matter" with our opponent is the division of the spoils of office, the reward of a victory won over their enemies. The lion, indeed, may catch the prey, but the jackall devours it.

But one more point. We are told that, as far as the August Convention is concerned, that "Antecedents are nothing. It is not what a man has been, but what he is," We prophested that the day would come when the Democracy would seek to cover up its black record, and commence political life anew - when it would seek to "turn over a new leaf" and hide the blots on the old; and now that day has come. We are not to judge of a man by his record, but by his profession. Then where is the use of penitentiaries?--for every criminal would agreeto commence a new life, It the past would be forgiven and forgotten, and when once reicased would go and sin again. No, the Democratic party has a black trail, a bloody path behind it, and we will held it accountable for its past deeds, judging it by its acts, and the people have come to the conclusion that it evidently must be a bad tree which for forty years has produced nothing but bitter truit.

"Black Spirits and Grey." THE New York Tribune to-day publishes an admirable article on the coming Convention in our city, from which it would appear that New York will be represented by about as many sets of delegates as we can boast of. In fact, we are outrivalled. We have only so far the Democratic, which is of some importance, and the Conservative Republicans, which number some twenty or thirty, all told. The following is the best part of the article:-

"We are rather interested in the manouvres of the Old Man and his people to get up the New York delegation to the Johnson Couvention. New York has generally been a trouble in national conventions, and it dies not seem that the RANDALL-NIBLACK concern is to escape, We have heard of three different delegationsduly arranged and decided upon—and we should not be surprised if the number reached twenty. The Convention is fixed just at time when people who have business do can easily get away. Then Phila-delphia is a charming suburban city. Its butter has received world-wide praises, and the Schuylkill river is a pleasant summer resort, We know of no place more tempting to the weary merchant; not even Saratoga, nor Long Branch, nor Newport. In these torrid months a trip to Philadelphia is invigorating and healthiul. So we are not surprised to find Mr. Van-perbill and Mr. Roberts and Mr. Aston and Mr. JEROME and Mr. STEWART and Mr. DREW Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. LUDLOW making arrangements to visit Saratoga on the 9th to drink the waters, thence going to the City of Brotherly Love to innale the sweet breezes that blow through its pastoral highways.

"Taese solid men will have a high old time in Philadelphia, and be ummensely honized. Philadelphis loves a rich man, and we can imagine the eestasy with which its citizens would look upon Mr. VANDERBILT, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. Astor going up Chesnut street in an omnious driven by Mr. THURLOW WEED. Mr. JEROME will not find quite as much business in Third street as he does in Wall, nor will Mr. Dasw meet an active demand for Erie among those cautious Quakers. If THUBLOW does not know Philadelphia very well, he can get assistance from Mr. WILLIAM B. REED and Mr. RICHARD VAUX, provided he can meet the latter person in one of his lucid intervals, about the time when the moon is gibbous, for instance. Our solid men would see Independence Hall, and the Fairmount Water Works, and get a teed at the Copperhead Club, Mr. REED in the chair, giving experiences in a nest, mincing way of his devotion to the war, and his sacrifices the cause of the Union, and his efforts to make Johnson President. There would band of music also, and a visit to the Academy of Music, and an ovation in the Prince of Wales' brated Penitentiary, an institution which Mr. WEED will be probably interested to know is conducted on the entirely novel principle of separate confinement, due attention being paid to the morals of the prisoners and their spiritual welfare, a special corridor being reserved for thieves and jobbers.

Possibly there will be a compromise. Why not make up a mixed delegation? Let Thurstow put his wits to work, and unite the three into one. Tammany, for instance, might furnish Tweed, Brennan, and Cornell; Mozart, Tucker and the Woods, Weed, Vanderbilt, Roberts, and Astor. This combination would undoubt edly impress the Convention, Mr. Convention and Mr. Aston, and Mr. Wood, and Mr. Roberts. and Mr. Brennan, standing hand in-hand around the Presidential policy, under the paternal direction of Mr. Thurlow Weed, would be a spectacle worth going at the way to Philadelphia to witness. So long as such men unite, the country is safe. So long as our Nanagarana and our Astores. VANDERBILTS, our BRENNANS, and our ASTORS remain together, and drive in the same wagon, the President may feel comforted—especially when he sees on the coach box the venerable and stately T. W., his face radiant with the felicity that can only come from a long life of devotion to truth and honesty and patriotismand several other things, and, sitting behind, the agile Mr. RAYMOND, not so strongly devoted to the wagon or its driver as to hesitate about jumping off when it suits his own little purpose and entering the next team that comes along.

THE Tribune's Washington special says:-"At a meeting of the National Democratic nion Club a vote was carried requesting Vallandigham not to present himself at the Philadelphia Convention. It is stated that the Ohio patriot resents the proposition with indig-nation, claiming that the people who sent him here are enutted to representation in the person

of their choice." We hope he will not take the hint. We would like to see Vallandigham and all his friends allowed to take a leading place in the deliberations of that body. If they are really its leaders, the sooner we know it the better; and if he of Ohio would be Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, with W. B. REED and FERNANDO Woon as his coadjutors, it would give the Republican party twenty thousand votes in Penn-ylvania alone. Let him come on, and let our enemies show their hands if they have

wirning cards. NEUTRALITY, -The House yesterday unanimously revised the neutrality laws in regard to the United States, in accordance with the report of General Banks, of which we spoke yesterday. It removes the objectional features of the acts of 1794-97 and 1818, and makes the citizens of the United States stand in the same relation and under the same penalties as citizens of other nations. The bill renews the prohibition of selling vessels and munitions of war to belhgerents, and cancels the law requiring giving of bonds, as far as shipowners are concerned. We are now able to stand on an equality with any land, and the laws enacted in our infancy should be declared null now that we have reached our prime.

THE CONFIRMATION Of Major-General SHERMAN to be Lieutenant-General, and of General Hancock to be Major-General, is only the consummation of what was expected by the people, both because of the merit of the officers, and their popularity with the masses.

A DEMOCRATIC contemporary takes exception at our favoring the increase of the salary of members of Congress, and gives the lucid reason for its opposition that it "was in violation of a standing rule in that honorable body prohibiting any member from voting on a question in which he is interested." Then by what right did the original Congress agree to a salary of \$3000 a year? By what right does the Senate appropriate \$100,000 to secure the ventilation of the Chamber? By what right does the system of mileage exist, and how can it ever bepreformed? If our friend will speak before he thinks, he has no reason for indignation at our conduct because we favor what every schoolboy knows is legal, if it be expedient.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.-We publish elsewhere a report from our special correspondent in regard to the commencement at Lafayette College. From all accounts we must infer that it was a far greater success than its most earnest friends dared hope. The College is one year has made a splendid progress towards enlarging her field of usefulness. May she go on until she has achieved that influence which is properly her

WE DOUBT If General JOHN A. DIX will accept of the Ministership to the Hague. The old veteran deserves something better. His confirma-

Short Wars. From the Nation.

Whether the war in Europe be at this moment terminated or not, no one now doubts that it cannot last many months, perhaps not even many weeks longer; and even if it be protracted until September, it will, it it end then, be an almost unprecedentedly short war. Not shorter, perhaps, than the war of 1859 in Italy, but it must be remembered that that struggle was brought to a close long before the full strength of either of the combatants had been tried, or before either had found good military reasons to despair of the issue, by means of a hasty negotiation between the two emperors, to which, if report speaks truly, they were driven by a nervous shrinking from the horrors of the battle-peld.

It peace be made even now between Austria and Prussia, however, it will be due to the over throw of one of the combatants-an overthrow so complete as to make further resistance useless except as a means of securing somewhat better terms, or as a salve for the wounded pride of a great and untortunate house; so that it may be said that we have seen the fall of one of the oldest of European monarchies, which has come out of the bloodiest wars by nearly a thou-and years without any very serious damage either in power or dignity, decided in a single campaign of four weeks, and that without any masterstrokes of genius on the part of the victor, like Jena or Austerlitz, but by simple hard fighting

and visorous marching.

There could hardly be a more striking illustra tion than this war affords of the extent to which the progress of science and the increase of wealth amongst modern nations have diminished the waste and destructiveness of wars by diminishing their duration. In fact, every one of the discoveries and appliances which seem likely to render wars bloodier, are found, in practice, to render them less bloody and less injurious to property and to public morals. A century ago, a struggle in Germany, such as that which we are now witnessing, would probably have lasted ten years, and have devastated the whole country. Prassis could never have got forces together in such numbers at the outset, or have moved with such rapidity, as to have paralyzed the smaller States. The latter would probably have either got off their troops to join Austria, or have been able to march them about the country, levying contributions. and doing more or less tighting on their own account, long before Prussia could have squelched them. On the other hand, neither Austria nor Prussia could have brought together within a few weeks of the opening of the war on one battle-field in Bohemia, the whole power of their respective monarchies. If they could have met with one quarter of their forces, it would, with the means of transport, and the kind of roads, and the commissariat then existing, have been considered a great fear; and one battle would have decided nothing. vanquished would have been badly hurt, would have drawn off and got ready for another trial without abating a jot of heart or hope. Any one who reads the history of the Seven War, and the feats which Frederick was able to perform, will see that, in these days of railroads and high cultivation, well-filled treasuries, rich tax-payers, electric telegraphs, and macadamized roads, he would in two years have either destroyed his enemies, or been destroyed by them. In the Thuty Years' War, even on such fields as Leipsic and Lutzen, neither party was ever able to bring over 40,000 men into line of battle. In our own Revolutionary war, 15,000 men would have been an enormous force. doubt if Washington was ever able to muster in action nearly that number. That which made Napoleon's wars so terrific, and so short and decisive, and made him a "shape of dread" to the nations, was that he first, in modern times. devised means of raising and equipping and marching armies which really represented the strength of the people whom he ruled.

In the Middle Ages, governments, by drawing heavily on their feudal interiors, sometimes go tolerably large armies together, but they rarely kept the field more than one season, inasmuc as they were essentially a militia, and had affairs at home to attend to. The breaking-up was hastened, too, by the fact that they lived off the country, and the agriculture of that period was not of a nature to make "living off the country" very inxurious or even abundant. The Turks, in the nitteenth and sixteenth centuries. appeared in Central Europe with the largest armies ever witnessed in those regions in modern times, but they never, we believe, kept the field over two campaigns, and they were able to keep it in such large numbers so long owing mainly to their immense force of light cavalry, which enabled them to lav the country for fifty miles on each side of their line of march under contributions, and spread terror for double that dis tance. The Spaniards were the first to organize a commissariat, and provide a military chest, and pay their way in the field, and thus secure discipline amongst their troops; and it was undoubtedly this which gave the Spanish infantry the prestige which it preserved unbroken down to the bloody and dis-astrous day of Rocrol. But the French troops before and in the earlier part of Louis XIV's reign, and until Louvois had reformed the army, were disorderly, ill-fed bands of marauders, whose exploits every summer, great as they were considered at that time, were no measure of the military capacity of the French nation. The nen were the dregs of the popula-tion, and their officers lived by cheating them. In the field the army spent twice as much tim in robbing as in military operations. The consequence of these defects of organization was that wars dragged on year after year with pro-digious loss of life, destroying industry, laying the country waste, familiarizing the people often through a whole generation, with rapine and bloodshed, and breaking almost every bond that holds society together. There is little doubt that the traces of the Thirty Years' War can still be detected in the condition of the German peasantry, and there is, perhaps, not a single State in Europe, except England, whose social and political progress has not been pro-foundly affected by the length and indecisive ness of the wars in which it has borne a part and of which its soll has been the theatre.

In our day the advance of science, the growth In our day the advance of science, the growth of wealth, and the increasing efficiency of the machinery of government have. Thappily for mankind, made it possible to bring the whole strength of a people into the field at once. Armies are raised by an exact and vigorous conscription, which secures at once the force of

the country. Their health and efficiency are secured by good food, good clothes, and good hospitals, all of which are due to the greater effectiveness and regularity of modern taxation. Railroads and macadamized roads enable them. on the outbreak of hostilities, to be hurled over distances, in one week, which it would have taken them, in Napoleon's time, six weeks to traverse, and they are thus brought ince to face with the enemy in the best condition, while the telegraph enables immense combinations to be effected, which, when communication was altogether dependent on mounted couriers, would have been utterly impossible. The improvements in modern firearms, also, enables the amount of destruction necessary to win a battle to be accomplished in half the time, as we see in the case of the Prussian needle-gus, so that there is little difficulty now in deciding a quacrel by one great battle and a few "combats," if the territory of the belligerents is not too far apart, as in the case of the allies and Russians in 1854, when the conditions of wariare were very much what they were one hundred years ago.

Our own war may seem to furnish an exception to this rule, but it is only in appearance. That war was not from the outset carried on on military principles. During the first year at least the raising of armies and their movements in the field were governed by political rather than by military considerations, and the whole strength of the North was not then called out. Moreover, until a very late period in the struggle no attempt was made to induce the South to concentrate its forces for a decisive trial of skill and strength. The "anaconda" policy, and the marching up and down, in remote corners, of such heroes as General Banks, produced much the same effect, in spite of the unparalleled efficiency of our commissariat and ordnance and quartermaster's departments, as were produced in bygone days in Europe by bad re and scanty supplies, and difficult recruiting The struggle was thus prolonged, engage-ments multiplied, and the circle of suffer-ing and devastation dreadfully widened. Had it been possible to put the whole mili-tary strength of the North and South to sace in Virginia, in the very first year, and have them pound away at each other week after week, as they did under Grant and Lee, in the Wilderness, the slaughter would have been frightful, and all the old ladies would have cried shame, but there is no question that humanity and civilization would have gained immensel by the rapidity with which a final decision would thus have been reached. Dreadful as are the scenes that are witnessed on a great battle field. and awful as are the rows of figures which it furnishes to the newspapers, the real misery of war must be sought elsewhere. It is the sick who perish by inches in the hospitals month after month, the farmer who broods in despair spring after spring over his wasted fields, the women and children who lay their heads in terror night after night on their pillows, who drink the cup to the dregs. It is in the wide spread sense of insecurity which long wars the tamiliarity with violence and disorder which they breed, and the air of hopeles ness with which they surround the pursuits of peaceful and steady industry, that their real mischief is to be found.

The Empress Eugenie in the Cholera Hos pitals at Amiens. A Paris letter gives the following account of

the recent visit of the Empress of the French to Amiens:-

"At the station but five persons-the Prefect, the Mayor, the Bishop, the Procureur-General and Madame Conneau-received her Majesty. who instantly drove to the Hotel Dieu. She not only entered every cholers ward, but stood for some minutes by the bedside of every patient, and taking the hand of each—in most instances already damp with the dews of death—bent low to catch the answers to her thoughtful inquirtes. As she was about to quit the hospital she per ceived two little children weeping bitterly. They had just heard or the death of their last parent. The Empress, kissing the forehead of he little girl, immediately said, 'Je les adopte.' Among those who were showing symptoms of convalescence was a young English girl, senenced to three months incarceration, and had been removed from the town prison to the hospital on being seized with illness. The poor girl, encouraged by the sympathizing expression and gentic kindness of the Empress, ventured to implore her to intercede for her release,

which, of course, she is certain of obtaining.
"From the Hotel Deu her Majesty went to were assembled to see her. She excused herself rom the ceremony of presentation, regretting the shortness of time at her dispomerely bowing as she passed through the saion partook of a hasty luncheon and started with as little delay as possible for the charitable refuge in the Faubourg Nozou, thence to the Maison des Petites Sœurs des Pauvres, which visit was specially gratifying, as its inmates are of the very poorest and lowest class of society. Thence to the Maison de Secoars de Notre Dame de Saint Sen, to Cazette, and to Saint Jacques. At each of these institutions it was remarked that she remained longest by the side of the dying and of the worst cases. To describe the enthusiasm excited by the visit to this plague-stricken city is impossible. For hours after she had quitted the sick wards the poor suffering patients repeated to each other the words of encouragement and of religion and consolation this gracious woman had poored on their de-spairing hearts. Before reaching the station sho insisted on stopping at an orphan house, and though evidently much exhausted, got out of her carriage and remained sufficiently long to see all the children and bestow words of appropation on the committee which had met, scarcely venturing, however, to hope that after so much fatigue and painful excitement her strength would permit of her visit."

Destructive Fire on Cherry Run-Several Wells Destroyed. From the Rochester Union, July 25.

We learn that last night, or this morning, destructive conflagration occurred on Cherry Run, Smith farm, about a mile above Rossville. All the wells from the "Wade," where the fire commenced, to the "Fulton" well were consumed, with the oil in store. The "Wade," "Munson," "Rochester, No. 1 and 2," "Baker & Welch," and probably the "Beed & Phillips." The "Fulton" was not burned. This property is mostly owned by Rochester men, whose loss it s supposed will be severe. The amount of los we have not heard estimated. Several of the above wells were producing finely—one of them over one hundred barrels per day.

CURE FOR SOMNAMBULISM. - A Milwaukie paper relates the account of a cure for somnam-bulism by a gentleman of that city whose son was addicted to night-walking. His method consisted in placing a pail of cold water over the door of the child's bed-room in such a manner that when the door opened the somnambu list received its contents over his head and shoulders. Ten experiments with this treatment were required, and the boy is now entirely broken of his habit.

A DESIRABLE

UNITED STATES INVESTMENT.

United States Thirty-Year Registered Six Per Cent. Bonds, FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW PRICE.

Tt ese Bonds cannot be paid off before 1896.

CALL, OR ADDRESS.

DREXEL & CO., 7 23 6t5p No. 34 South THIRD Street.

TESSESS No. 34 SOURS LARGE MANNEY.

OST.—CERTIFICATE No. 119, FOR ONE
Share of the Capital Stock of the PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
Also. Ceruncate No. 748. dated July 8, 1862. for two
shares of the Capital Stock of the FALEMOUNT AND
ARCH STEREY OFFY PASSENGER RAILWAY
COMPANY. Both in the name of WILLIAM WHITNEY. Application will be duly made for asw certificates.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

(See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.) MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOW-

ling meritorious potice of this most delicious perfume from Forney s Press:-

MUJAVINO. - This delicious new perfume for the handkerchiet, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, or all persumes the tragrant Mujaviro (of Bussian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 I4 6m4p

THE HAHNEMANN LIFE IN SURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND OHIO STATEMENT OF ITS CONDITION, June 1: 1866.

Rords.
Bank Stocks.
Railroad and other Bonds and
"tocks. 7,00 0 00 16,000 00 24,000-00 28 850-00 2 000-00 5,750 28 rocks.

(ash on hand and on deposit
Furniture and other property
Premiums, interest, etc. received
Notes and Premiums due and un

8.824-48 8214,433 64 6,709 63 Expenditures. 6,709 6.

Liabilities none, except for proficies issue d.

H. M. UHAPIN, President.

ABBER S. Miles, Secretary.

Dake & Crank, Superintendents at South Eastern Agency, Philadelphia.

J. H. P. Frost tecneral Agent for Eastern Pennsylvania, No. 113 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

D. C. Dake and J. F. Crank, General Agents for New Jersey, Trenton.

725 w. 2t

DIVIDEND NOTICE .-

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON BAILBOAD COM-Office, No. 224 South Delaware a venue.

PHILADELPHIA July 2/to, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE FER CENT., clear of tax, payable on and after July 31st, 1868.
7 21 10t

J. PARKES NORRIS. Treasurer.

NOTICE.-APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY EONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STO.K, drawn to the subscabler's order, and stoien from his fire-proof, June 3. 1866, viz.:—
City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12 462 12 43, 12,464, 12 465; Germaniown Bank Nos. 1497, 99,119; Commonwealth Bank No. 50; Arch St. Theatre No. 243; Point Breeze Park, No. 15; Gap Mining Company, No. 379
All persons are cautioned against receiving the same. 6 15 mm.

PERSONAL.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S eld established Tea Warehouse, No.

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED A States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Watchouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price 81 60 per pound.

OUR \$1:60 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East Indian merchants and other exertienced judges, to be the finest specimen of tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen tears. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warenouse, No. 236 CHESSUT Street.

RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WIL-FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents, at WILSON's.

7 ILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA-60, 80, AND 90 cents, \$1, \$1-10, \$1-25, \$1-20, \$1 40, \$1-30, and

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S. BEST ROASTED COFFEES-20, 30, 35, AND

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S. F YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA L. Coffee 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

TITHOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE THOSE WHO LUVE GUOD TEA AND ARE, able to appreciate it can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street. There is no Tea in New York or Phi adelphia that can equal our 81%0 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Bealers who hav for cash, with our good Teas, with the single exception of our \$1.56 Black, as that Tea, when sold cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Tea as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address

Address WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED FA WAREHOUSE, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DUBLISHED THIS DAY. Felix Halt, the Radical, by the author of Adam Professor Blot's Lectures on Cookery............25 cents Sixteen new and elegant Card Photographs; plain, 10 cents: colored, 26 cents each.

All the New Books Photographs, and Photo-Albums at less than publishers' prices. G. W. PITCHER,

No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

PEXAS! TEXAS!! TEXAS!!!

TEXAS LANDS FOR SALE,

Safe and Profitable Investments!

The undersigned will remain in the city of Palladel

WEDNESDAY, the First of August, AND OFFER FOR SALE,

The Finest Cotton, Wheat, and Grazing Lands in the World.

These Lands are situated in the State of Texas, and will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

Immigration societies have been formed throughout Toxas, and tens of thousands of emigrants from the United States and Europe are pouring into that favored ountry. Titles per eat, with maps and field notes. The subscriber also offers to take charge of any legal matters in the acove State; will give information of the condition of general affairs in the State, and solicits professional engagements from those having law pusiness in Texas. Call and examine valuable statistics, laws, etc. Also, Agent for receiving subscriptions and advertisements for the princ pal newspapers in Texas. Can be seen at the office of &. D JalDWELL, No. 182 South THIRD Street, between 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., until Wednesday, the 1st proximo.

D. U. BARZIZA.

D. U. BARZIZA.

DROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY

OF PHILADKUPST.

No. 311 South FOURTH Street

INCORPURA'ED 28 MONTH. 23d. 1885.

Insurance on Lives by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Fremiums, Non-forieture.

Endowments, payable at a uture age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—
both c'n ses Non-forieture.

Annuties granted on favorable terms.

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Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute in sis, and to act as executor of Administrator Assignee or Guardian, and Executor of Administrator Assignee or Guardian, and Executor of Administrator Assignee or Guardian, and Executor of this Communiwealth or of any persen or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

Samuel R'Shipley, Kilhard Cadbury, Irremiah Hacker, Henry Haines, This Communian, W. C. L'Ongatreth,

"Harles F Coffin.

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DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

3000 PAIRS OF BLANKETS.

PRICES REDUCED.

STOREKEEPERS, HOTELKEEPERS. AND HOUSEKEEPERS,

Your attention is invited to our stock of BLANKETS, purchased at the low point reached thirty days since, which will be sold at trom \$5 00 to 86 0, per pair

Reduction on Former Prices

Our stock is now and clean, and embraces all desirable makes and sizes. Prices, 65 00, 86 00, 87 86, 88-6 \$9 00, \$10 00 per pair

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER.

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,

ABOVE WILLOW.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESNUT St., WILL CLOSE HIS STOCK OF PRINTED

LINEN LAWNS.

At 50 Cents Per Yard.

These Goods are CHOICE SIYLES, and WAR-BANTED ALL LINEN. Also, a choice assortment of goods suitable for

WHITE BODIES.

Ladies about leaving the City for the Sea Shore or Watering Places would do well to inspect my stock, as it is offered on a basis of Gold at 30 per cent. [7 23 12:40

NEW DRY GOODS

MARSH & WARNOCK'S (PRICE & WOOD'S OLD STAND).

No. 113 North NINTH Street. We have just oresed with a splendid assortment of

IOWELLING.
TABLE LINEN.
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES, Also, a large assortment of

WHIL.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS,
JACONETS,
NAINSOOKS,
VICTORIA LA WNS. and
SWISS MUSLINS,

MUSLINS. Also, a large assortment of HOSIERY AND GLOVES. BOOP SKIRTS, etc., all at the LOWEST MARKET

CAPE MAY

ATLANTIC CITY. AND LONG BRANCH.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER. No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE OPENED ON THE 14TH INST., A new and desirable lot of

ZEPHYR KNIT SHAWLS Suitable for the Watering Places, including a splendid assortment of

WHITE GOODS. SHIRRED MUSLIN. SWISS MUSLIN.

TONGWORTH'S

PLAID NAINSOOK, STRIPED NAINSOOK, CAMBRIC NAINSOOK.

GROCERIES, ETC.

DRY CATAWBA WINE.

JUST RECEIVED. Longworth's Dry Catawba Wine.

FOR SALE BY SIMON COLTON & CLARKE, S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR. THE FINEST IN THE WORLD. DAVIS & RICHARDS,

ARCH and TENTH Sts. HOR GOOD BREAD

STRATION'S FAMOUS YEAST.

Ask your grocer for it.

Wholesale Agent.

7 12 12t

S. E. cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

CORNER OF RACE. A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD with many of great ratity, together with a rich assortment or Freach Facetic.

No. 228 S. NINTH Street, below Walnet. N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged.

THE AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF OUR The anniactured Tobacco in this city, bereto ore under the management of P. KLAHR, is this day discontinued by mutual consent.

BEONSON & MESSENGER.

C. BEONSON.

P. KLAHR, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON SATUR-DAY - The swiit and elegant steamer oamuring the swiit and elegant steamer whari at 9 a. M. Fraury significates good to return on Monday, 84 00, including carriage hire. 796 2.0

HARRISON'S PARIAN WHITE, FOR THE complexion, gives the rich warm tone of the Ferian marbic. Sold at No. 26 South SEVENTH